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DATE DISTR 8 007 51 SHELLOT Chinese Communist Treatment of Japanese POW's NO. OF PAGES 25X1A MADE NO. OF ENCLS. A CUIRED 25X1X SUPPLEMENT TO NEO. REPORT NO. SOUTH BETT CONTINUE FOR EARLING MERCHINGTON MATIONAL OFFINISE

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3. 6 C FORST DE ACT THEN TO AN HARDWIGHTED PERSON TO PRO-THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 👊 25X1X SCHRUI language FOR's in China are primarily assigned to positions in various millifery organizations, minos and factories. Since the building of a requiar Communist national defense force in Hay 1950, many Japanese in the artiller, and chemical units have been replaced by Chinese, although ordnance, medical and staff personnel are still retained by military organizations. Those relieved from military units have been sent to Manchuria and Morth China for other types of trainings The Capanese in China are not permitted to exercise managerial amilicrity. For example, a Japanese who has been made head of a hospital can only plan and distribute duties among the persons assigned to the haspitel, but he has no part in the management of personnel, finance, and other natters which are usually handled by a Chinese Communist military representative. Only a small number of Japanese have been permitted to join the Chinese Communist Party; Japanese as a rule are excluded from Change Communist political and social organizations.

The depends are well cared for, receive rations comparable to Chinese Gounnists of the same rank, and are treated politely by their Chinese superfors. They are not required, because of their inability to speak the se, to attend periodic political neetings where attendance is normally oblightery for all personnel. Their actions and thought, however, are under constant curveillance, and should anyone be found deficient in this regard, he is likely to be admissed by the political worker. They are not polarited to talk with anyone except those who are associated with them in the performance of their duties. Since the establishment of the Chinese Communist Government in Poiping, the Japanese have been permitted to marry by first obtaining the approval of their superiors; however, they are possibled to marry Chinese women only in very exceptional circumstances.

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Higher-ranking Japanese PON's, after their transfer from the Soviet Union to China, have repeatedly warned other Japanese that they must understand their position. These PON's state that the Japanese must work hard and gain the understanding and sympathy of the Chinese to maintain their existence. A small number of Japanese feel that because Japan once over-ran China they deserved to be enslaved by the Chinese. Most of the Japanese, as a result of their experience in China, have concluded that they will have to live in China forever. All of the Japanese fear that when their services are no longer needed by the Chinese Communists they will be returned to the Soviet Union or that they may be used against a future war with Japane.